

# The Middletown Transcript.

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## IT MUST BE REPEALED

THE SHERMAN ACT CHARGEABLE FOR THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

SO MR. CLEVELAND SAYS

In His Message to the Extra Session of Congress—He Recommends Its Prompt Repeal—Tariff Reform on the Lines of the Chicago Platform—"The Poor Workingman" Again.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty, which they so nobly and so bravely discharge, they may be able to meet the emergency and avert the threatened disaster.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promises of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual facilities for the sale of our goods, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial disaster and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have not immediately been able to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans through heretofore satisfactory channels are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

CHARGEABLE TO THE SHERMAN LAW. I believe these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,000,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall, and the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

HOW "PARTY" IS MAINTAINED. The law provides that in payment for the \$500,000,000 of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly there shall be issued Treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may be redeemed. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals convertible by law." This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the Secretary to pay these Treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver purchased to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoupled and without usefulness in the Treasury many of the notes given in purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 1st day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment of silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$54,000,000, and that during the same period about \$40,000,000 were paid by the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

GOLD RESERVE NOT SPARED. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has been spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long kept aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$100,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been frequently drawn from our Treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$87,900,000.

Between July 1, 1890, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the Treasury increased more than \$147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of Silver Purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government obligations in depreciated silver.

METALS MUST PART COMPANY. At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a large place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we continue our attempt to accomplish the result sought by the silver purchase law. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that it has retarded its aid to new enterprise, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce, to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

THE MENACE MUST NOT BE DISREGARDED. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehensions in regard to the future of our finances are groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the government had the right to issue the currency of a specific known quantity of silver at the party with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unexampled growth and resources might be favorably passed upon. But when our arduous endeavor to maintain such parity in regard to amount of silver, increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized States, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

HOW IT CONCERNS THE LABORER. This matter rises above the plans of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner who is injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenceless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortune of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest straits which the country has known, extending more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said—"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to be impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

EARLY ACTION URGED. It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maximum of relief who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsel will prevail and that neither capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whether the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the order of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

DEAL WITH SILVER BEFORE THE TARIFF. It was proposed to submit Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrage, desire and expect and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before

all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I certainly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and the other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, AUG. 7th, 1893.

## PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

—Miss Lizzie Hall, is visiting the World's Fair.

—Miss Mary Dunning is visiting at Chest-erown.

—Miss Berenice Metten is visiting at Bow-er's Beach.

—Miss Minnie Stuart is visiting friends in New Castle.

—Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Gilpin visited Elk-ton this week.

—W. H. Houston is spending a few days in Baltimore.

—George Ingram spent Sunday with Dover friends.

—Miss Edna Frazier is visiting Miss Edith Collins at Smyrna.

—Lea Sparks of Wilmington, is summer-ing in Middletown.

—Mrs. T. H. Armstrong is spending a few weeks at Rehoboth.

—Mr. C. Hollis was the guest of Hugh C. Browne this week.

—Miss Ada Foard, of Wilmington, is visiting friends in town.

—Lee Darlington and wife spent Sunday in New Castle with friends.

—E. B. Rice was the guest of William Taylor at Rehoboth this week.

—Mrs. N. J. Williams started last week for a visit to the World's Fair.

—Little Mary Williams is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Cummins, at Smyrna.

—Mr. Edward Tatum, of Bridgeton, N. J., is visiting Middletown friends.

—George G. Rowe and family are visiting friends in Baltimore county, Md.

—E. C. Vaughan is spending a portion of his vacation at his old home in Milton.

—Mrs. W. V. Woods, of Odessa is enjoy-ing the sea view delights of Ashbury Park.

—Mrs. Manlove Wilson and daughters have returned from a pleasant sojourn at Saratoga.

—Purnell McWhorter has been confined to his bed for several weeks, but is slowly improving.

—Miss Annie Lynch, of near Summit Bridge, is viewing the wonders of the Chi-cago exposition.

—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wilson from Boleman Manor, are enjoying the sea-breezes at Atlantic City.

—Mrs. Lum and Mrs. George Janvier and little daughter Nellie, are spending a few weeks at Ocean City.

—Dr. R. B. McKee and wife Allie came up from Rehoboth yesterday for a brief visit to their home again.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Craven of Salem, N. J., were guests of Dr. Vallandigham, several days last week.

—Mrs. J. H. Short, of near Summerville and Mrs. M. H. Farson, of Philadelphia, spent Thursday and Friday in town.

—Mrs. Siddham and Miss Neosha Collins, of Wilmington, have been rusticated at their brothers, James Collins, near town.

—Mrs. M. Morton has returned home from a month's visit to friends in Mary-land, and is much improved in health.

—Mrs. Walter Clayton of Chesapeake City and Miss Myra Clayton, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mrs. James Burnham this week.

—Mrs. W. J. H. Lingo of Wilmington and little Miss Emma and Cecil are spending a week at the home of their mother, Mrs. Catherine Merritt.

—Miss Elizabeth Gault of near Sassafras and Miss Lizzie Shepherd are among this week's guests at the "Delaware Villa," Ocean Grove.

—Miss Bessie Reynolds returned home from Kitts Hammock last week, since which time she has been confined to her room through illness.

—Misses Lizzie Parker and Bessie Clift and Reese Parker and Louis Barnard were among the pleasure seekers at Augustine Pier on Thursday.

—The betrothal of Willard Salsbury and Mrs. May Dixon of Wilmington was formally announced this week. The time for the nuptials is not set.

—Miss Edith Davis returned home on Wednesday from a visit to friends in Kent and Sussex counties, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Neva Davis, of Dover.

—Harry M. Lockwood, who has been spending a two week's vacation at his home near Warwick, will return to the William-son Schools at Media, Pa., on Monday.

—Mrs. C. C. Dodd left on Saturday last to join her husband in New London, Conn., where he is employed as a telegraph opera-tor on one of the New England railroads.

—Dr. C. P. Gilpin, of Chestertown, gave us a pleasant call on Wednesday. The doctor had been spending a few days with his brother, Dr. Thomas H. Gilpin of East Main street.

—Prof. Stewart P. Hatton, of Hagers town, Md., who is looking after the inter-ests of Kee Mar College for the higher edu-cation of young ladies, was a visitor to the Transcript office on Thursday.

—Mrs. Sallie Dixon, of San Francisco, California, is visiting her brother Purnell J. Lynch, near town. It has been 35 years since she saw her relatives in the east, and after a season at the World's Fair, is enjoy-ing the reminiscences of other days among kindred and friends.

Potato Crops a Failure. The continued drought in Harford county is, playing havoc among the crops, espe-cially tomatoes, potatoes and corn. The potato in around Forest Hill is the great potato centre of the county, and as many as 30,000 bushels have been shipped in a single season from Forest Hill Station by one dealer. There will be a great difference this year, as the crop is almost an utter failure, and not even one third of a crop is expected in some localities. The vines are all drying being literally cooked by the sun. Many of the farmers will lose heavily.

Spool silk, 4 cents, at A. S. Adams.

## KILLED AT FROGTOWN

JAMES HUSTON STRUCK BY A PASSENGER TRAIN.

HE STEPPED IN FRONT OF IT

With Three Companions he was Walk-ing to Middletown in Search of Employment—He and His Brother Leave Their Home—A Sad Picture At the Depot.

T was a sad picture to see the aged form of Mr. Huston, of 303 Parish street Philadelphia as he sat in the freight office on Wednesday night weeping and caring the lifeless body of his 17-year old son who had been instantly killed by the passenger train that arrived here at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Huston's two sons, James 17, and Joseph a year or two younger, were out of employment in Philadelphia, and having heard that work was plenty in the peach orchards decided try their luck for a few weeks on the peninsula.

They left home on Tuesday morning and came to Delawar City by boat, and went on from thence to St. George's, near which place they secured a little work, helping some of the farmers to trash their grain. They continued on their way down the Peninsula on Wednesday afternoon walking to Mt. Pleasant. On their way they met Walter Hirst and William H. Furbush, also of Philadelphia, who were bound for Bower's Beach. They intended taking the train at Mt. Pleasant, but wanted to make some pur-chases, so decided to walk down the rail-road to Middletown.

As they approached the Frogtown crossing a freight train came thundering along and they stepped aside James Huston stepping onto the North bound track. The passenger train came upon him un-heard, and before his companions could utter a word of warning, he was struck and hurled a distance of 20 feet into an adjoin-ing field, the younger brother, being jerked out of harm's way by one of the others.

The passenger train was immediately stopped and backed slowly to the scene of the accident, and picked up the lifeless body of the young man, and brought him to the Middletown station.

The coroner was immediately summoned and a message sent over the wire to the father, who came down on the midnight train. When he arrived he sought out freight agent Black, and from him learned the facts of the accident and begged to see his boy. He would not wait until morning, so Mr. Black took him to the freight office, and there in the stillness of the night he wept and kissed the lifeless clay of his son. He returned to Philadelphia next morning leaving his younger son to attend the in-quest and take home the body.

The coroner was expected on the 9.11 train, but failed to make connections, and so Mr. Black took him to Wilmington on the 10.25, where the inquest was held, and from whence the remains were sent to Philadelphia.

The father of the boy is a hard working man with a big family and deserves the sympathy of all in the loss of his son.

A sad incident connected with the case the fact that the younger brother did not want to leave the body alone, and also re-quested that his mother should not be in-formed of the accident, "as it would kill her."

Spool cotton, 4 cents, at A. S. Adams.

Died on Sunday. John Stevens, a well-known citizen of Warwick, died suddenly on Sunday in his 69th year. He was an honorable and up-right man, and at one time quite well to do. But his consideration for others was his misfortune, and in his old age his farm and all his possessions were swept from him through sickness. He lived a hermit's life, and though a man of considerable education, he mingled little with the world. Since he lost his property he has managed to eke out an existence for the past year or two by keeping a little store in Warwick, where he did his fine work took place on Tuesday. Interment at Forest Cemetery.

Westminster. About 5,000 acres of sugar corn are planted in Carroll county for packing purposes in the seven factories belonging to the county. From present indications it is thought the crop will not be more than half a yield. Un-less rain comes there will not be even that much. The packing houses have gone to a great expense in putting in new and im-proved machinery in hopes of an extra large out-put.

A Card. Some doubts having arisen among my customers as to my buying grain for the Wm. Lea & Sons Co., of Wilmington, Del. I wish to say that I am still agent for The Wm. Lea & Sons Co., in the purchase of grain, and am prepared to pay the highest market price for wheat and corn, and pay for the same by the load or crop. Their flour and feed constantly on hand.

JOHN W. JOLLS.  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 10th, '93.

Parish Changes. Rev. W. J. Berningham, assistant priest at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Wil-mington, has been transferred by Bishop Curtis to Elkton, where he will have full charge of the parish. The transfer takes place immediately. Rev. F. Quigley, the present priest at Elkton, will be his suc-cessor as assistant priest at St. Paul's. Father Quigley was but recently transferred to Elk-ton from Dover.

Service at the M. E. Church. Rev. Elmer Jones, a student of Dickinson College, will preach at the morning and evening service on next Sunday, to-morrow at the M. E. church.

## DIRECTORS IN COURT

FOR CLOSING THE GATES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAY.

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT

The Royal Indian and His Suite Pleased at What They Saw—Life Chais With the Newspaper Men—Petty Thieves Fly Their Trad in Foreign Buildings.

The superior court, Wednesday morning, Judge Stein decided that the World's Fair directors were not responsible for closing the exhibition gates Sunday, July 23, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingman petition, and were con-sistently guilty of contempt. He ordered that Directors Gage, Hutchinson, Henroth, McNally and Kerfoot should be fined \$1000 each, and stand committed to jail until the fine was paid. In the case of Director F. Lawson, the court held that officer had voted in the belief that the injunction had lapsed and was not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigating circumstance a fine of \$100 was imposed. Director-General George R. Davis was held directly re-sponsible, and was fined \$250 with the same provision regarding payment. Messrs. Massey, Forbes, St. Clair and Higginbotham were regarded by Judge Stein as instru-ments for the execution of the directors' ruling and were discharged. Director Nathan was also discharged. Attorney Eddy, representing the fair company, moved for an appeal from the court's ruling and at the conclusion of the argument Judge Stein granted the appeal.

Descended from a line of kings, the maharajah of Kapurthala, who arrived in Chicago Thursday, as he came to the United States as an American citizen. He sat in the main corridor of the Windermere hotel Thurs-day night and chatted for an hour with the members of his suite and newspaper men. He is young, of commanding pre-sence, and speaks English fluently. It is English of a native with no foreign accent. The maharajah's name is Jarjit Singh. His official title is Raja, or king of kings. He is nearly six feet tall, his frame is muscular and his face of a very intelligent order. He wore a gray frock coat and trousers of gray. His color is light, lighter than most of the Indian princes. His head was completely covered with the large Hindoo turban. In the particular of his head only does the garb of the maharajah differ from the conventional English dress. With the maharajah came his favorite wife, who always accompanies him on his travels. Others of his party are Lieut.-Col. C. F. Massey, the political officer of the Indian empire, who represents the Empress Vic-toria; Man Azis Baksh, the minister of the revenue of Kapurthala; Lal Bahadur Shastri, the maharajah's private secretary; Capt. Sundar Singh, of the royal army and director of the hospitals; Maj. Nihal Singh, aid-de-camp, and the maharajah's physician, Dr. Sadig Ali. There is also in the party the valet of the maharajah and his Hindoo cook.

George Francis Train is now at the fair. He came to Chicago, he says, to save the great exposition from financial ruin. The citizen attracted much attention as he was driven through the city in an open cab. He wore a white linen suit, a white negligee shirt, patent-leather pumps and a straw hat. Around his waist he wore a nine-inch-wide crimson silk sash, known as the "Sovereign's" sash, never shaken hands when introduced. He is afraid that some of his physical force will leave his body. Thursday, as is his usual custom, he carried a large bunch of water lilies, one of which he gave to every one to whom he was introduced. His face, though brown as that of a sun-baked Bedouin, bore a continual smile and the citizen was happy.

Hawkeye editors plumed on red and yellow bangles at the Mecca hotel Thursday morning and then came to the fair. Two hundred of them, with their wives, daughters and friends, passed through the gates and made for Iowa building. The party was one of the largest state associations of newspaper men that has visited the ex-position, for when they took their seats in the special intramural train which Paul Hull placed at their disposal they filled six cars and each car held 100. The Iowans made the circuit of the road and then held a meeting in the assembly room of the Iowa State Building. Lafayette Young of the Iowa State Capital, Des Moines, pres-ided and introduced State Commissioner J. W. Jarrington, who is editor of the Montezuma Republican and president of the Iowa Press association. He bade the editors welcome and Mr. Young responded. In the afternoon the Iowa State Band gave a special concert for the visitors during the reception, which began at 3 o'clock.

The exhibitors from Paraguay in the Ag-ricultural building claim that they have been the victims of petty thieves and vandals ever since the exhibit was opened. Dr. Hassler, the commissioner for Paraguay, guards' service since he was a victim of one himself, but now he is disgusted and indig-nant to the degree of revenge. He sus-pects every visitor is a thief and he does not spare the women. After stealing scores of wax match boxes, small glass boxes filled with fancy biscuits, bottles of spirit-uous liquors and drinkable exhibits, non-in-toxicating, they almost broke the commis-sioners' heart by carrying off last night four exquisite lace handkerchiefs worth \$140 and like made by the Sessites in Paraguay centuries ago. They had been stolen from the life of the glass cabinet. At-together the commissioner figures \$300.00 worth of exhibits stolen and no one arrested. He said: "I felt tempted to put strichnine in these open biscuit boxes to poison these thieves. It is not the intrinsic value of the

Spool cotton, 4 cents, at A. S. Adams.

Home Protection. It is not surprising that disastrous fires are of frequent occurrence among peninsula homes, when one considers that the summer, when on account of long droughts, every thing is so dry, and as nearly all the build-ings are wooden, there is nothing to hin-der the flames once started, from sweeping whole towns, since few have an adequate water supply or a fire company. Middle-town is one of the few that is well pro-vided against the fire, and with an un-failing water supply, and well equipped Hose Company, we have little to fear from that score. We cannot set too high a value upon our Hose Company, and when such calamities as befell Snow Hill come to our knowledge, we appreciate our blessings more than ever.

Spool silk, 4 cents, at A. S. Adams.

Delaware State Firemen's Association. The Delaware State Firemen's Asso-ciation will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Volunteer Hose Company's house this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

stolen articles I grieve over, but our exhibits are spoiled. I called on a guard to arrest a man who was caught taking a box of wax matches, but he laughed and said that is not enough to arrest a man for."

More blood has been shed at the Lapland village in Midway Plaisance. This time Ex-ecutive President Emil Arner of the company is the victim of hasty fists. There have been so many dissensions in the village that Mr. Arner resolved to leave the com-pany, but refused to give up his stock, which amounts to one third of the total paid-up stock. Tuesday evening, Mr. Arner says he was walking past the village, when Capt. P. Kanter, the manager, and A. H. Moffat, one of the stockholders, called him inside on the pretense that they desired to talk business with him. The ex-official of the concession agreed and walked through the turnstile. Once inside, Arner was ac-cused of having sown the seeds of dissension, and caused the villagers, from King Bull to the humble peasant, to go on a strike. Mr. Arner denied that he was responsible for the row and received a blow in the face from either Coney or Moffat. Which one struck the first blow Arner cannot say, but he declares that the two men attacked him and gave him an unmerciful drubbing. Wednesday he exhibited two black eyes and numerous bruises in substantiation of his story. Mr. Arner has appealed to Pres-ident Cable of the Lapland village company to see that he receives justice. Mr. Arner's home is in Salina, Kan.

August 10th the inhabitants of the pla-issance are going to give an international dance. All the nations of the earth will be represented, but Mohammed Ben Flisha of the Algerian theater will not be in attendance unless he recovers from his in-juries. Thursday night, with the view of rehearsing for the event, Manager Blum called his performers together and stood the men and women in separate rows. Then he told the men to select their part-ners for the dance. Matters went smoothly for a time. Then it was discovered that there were more men than women. At the end of the drawing Mohammed Ben Flisha found that he was about to be left with no partner. His dusky breast swelled with wrath and he looked about for an Algerian on whom to wreak his revenge. His eye lighted on Mohammed Ben Flisha, who was complacently standing in a cor-ner with the special object of Abdah's adoration. With a yell he sprang at him. For a few minutes there was a lively mixture of blows, heavy Algerian curses and flapping robes. When Manager Blum separated the contestants it was found that Flisha had sustained the most serious damaged eyes, leaving his successful ad-vent in the possession of the field.

Pleading changes in the musical depart-ment will be the first fruits of the econom-ic spas which has come upon World's Fair managers. There is to be cheaper music and more of it. Theodore Thomas' high-priced and unintelligible orchestra is pretty likely to go to pieces. It is proposed to have from ten to sixteen bands—good ones playing in the open air every day during the rest of the fair. The change, arising from being vastly popular, is going to cut down the expenses a pretty penny. Good ordinary bands are plentiful at \$50 a day each. The exposition can put in ten of them and still save \$1000 a day, for the present expenses of the music department is \$1800 daily. What the visitors desire is more "Boon-de-ay" music and less sym-phonies.

According to Treasurer Seeburger the floating debt Wednesday was about \$1,000,000, with \$400,000 in the treasury, and for the previous ten days the average daily receipts were \$64,000. The running expenses will be cut down to \$15,000 a day.

There are two main points of interest at the fair where visitors never seem to tire. One is the Midway Plaisance, the other is Columbia avenue in the manufactures building. On the Midway you see the best products of those nations; a gilded procession of the most costly and gorgeous waves, fabrics and trinkets of Paris, Rome, Florence, London, Berlin, Vienna, New York, Constantinople, Madras and Tokio. A man walked the length of the street the other day. It was a good day for aimless promenading. The wooden pavement was damp and cool underfoot. Refreshing breaths of lake wind caught him at each corner. He saw, first, high tiers of graceful stationary gables under velvet canopies, and guarded by swartly high marines. He saw men from Switzerland leading visitors through a recess fairy-land of carvings and jewels. He saw men from Norway and Denmark standing at the street doorways of their pavilions. Russians in solemn black coats buttoned up to their very heads, lounged among the kiosks. He saw Belgium's heavy arches and France's magnificent doorways. Through them he caught glimpses of silks, bronzes, porcelains, golden ware. He leaned on plush ropes and looked into the most luxurious apartments known to Eng-land. He saw Germany's minarets, the riotous show of rich colors and foliate decora-tion, the dripping fountains and the new grillwork. The faintest and most costly products of American mills were flung and festooned in booths some of which seemed carved from ebony and silver. The peaked roof and sheltering eaves of Japan's airy castle invited him to ramble among the fire-fires and dragons. He saw many new things through the glass doorways of the miniature palaces, yet the best thing he saw was the street itself.

Spool cotton, 4 cents, at A. S. Adams.

Home Protection. It is not surprising that disastrous fires are of frequent occurrence among peninsula homes, when one considers that the summer, when on account of long droughts, every thing is so dry, and as nearly all the build-ings are wooden, there is nothing to hin-der the flames once started, from sweeping whole towns, since few have an adequate water supply or a fire company. Middle-town is one of the few that is well pro-vided against the fire, and with an un-failing water supply, and well equipped Hose Company, we have little to fear from that score. We cannot set too high a value upon our Hose Company, and when such calamities as befell Snow Hill come to our knowledge, we appreciate our blessings more than ever.

Spool silk, 4 cents, at A. S. Adams.

Delaware State Firemen's Association. The Delaware State Firemen's Asso-ciation will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Volunteer Hose Company's house this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

## HERE AND THERE.

Little Items of Interest Condensed for Ready Reading.

—Groceries at wholesale and retail at A. S. Adams.

—The Ohio Democrats are going for Cleveland rough shod.

—Mrs. A. S. Adams is determined not to be undersold by any storekeeper in Middle-town.

—President Cleveland was hanged in effigy at Golden, Colorado, by the silverites on Thursday.

—Don't fail to see the fine display of Bickford & Huffman Drills on exhibition at Frank McWhorter's.

—Large stock of hosiery for men, women and children. Men's half hose, 2 pairs for 5 cents at Mrs. A. S. Adams.

—For Sale Cheap—One peach body and springs, 70 baskets; also light 2-horse peach wagon. Apply James A. Pearce, Cecilton, Maryland.

—The snail's pace at which Congress is moving on the question of silver legislation does not promise a speedy solution of the financial question.

—The drill that has been seeking a water supply for our town, was removed this week to Dover. It was taken overland, a traction engine forming the motive power.

—The reason why



# The Middletown Transcript

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.  
OFFICE—MAIN AND BROAD STREETS,  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

THE TRANSCRIPT is published every Saturday Morning, and delivered by carrier to subscribers residing in Middletown. ADVERTISERS will be inserted at a reasonable rate as is computed with a high-class newspaper having a larger circulation than any other weekly paper published in the State. ILLS must be paid monthly.

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Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, AUG. 12, 1893.

The date on the label on your paper shows the time to which your subscription is paid.

## THE MESSAGE.

The President's message has been given to the world. It is a financial article, in which Mr. Cleveland endeavors to show that the Sherman bill is the principal cause of the financial troubles. It is a voluminous article of two columns length, but it is minus any advice as to how we are to be relieved from the trouble that confront us. True it advocates the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill, but does not suggest any new measure.

Mr. Cleveland touches very lightly upon the tariff question and thinks that with the repeal of the silver bill all trouble will be removed. He recognizes the fact, however, that we are bordering on a crisis almost as great as that of 1861.

The message receives the commendation of many prominent statesmen, but is also denounced as a gold message pure and simple. It has created more interest than has been manifested in late years over the messages of Presidents, and the action of Congress will be watched with more than usual interest.

**BYARD'S PHILOSOPHY.**  
"Green spectacles put upon a donkey are reported to have induced him to eat shavings in lieu of grass, but it was not a sustaining diet," says Ambassador Bayard in a recent interview. Evidently "Delaware's favorite son" had in his mind the situation of the workmen who in November last were thus duped by the Democratic party. They were induced to eat the shavings in lieu of grass, and they have not found it very sustaining. Out of nearly 700,000 workmen who today are begging for the bread with which to feed their wives and little ones, almost 500,000 were deluded into forsaking their own and employers' interests and voting for the "blessed era" promised by Bayard and other Democratic speakers.

It is well enough for Ambassador Bayard, and other Democrats who are securely berthed in government positions to offer advice and give their views on the situation as it is to-day, but how many of these same reverends put their hands in their pockets, and offer aid to the hundreds of thousands of workmen who are homeless and subsisting on the charity of the cold world.

It is a sad picture to view what the past four months have wrought in the centers of industry. The sound of machinery is hushed, foundries, iron works and like plants are standing as silent monuments to the good times that are no more. Pretty homes are being despoiled of articles of comfort to keep the wolf from the door; the happy footsteps and merry voices of happy workmen are heard no more but instead the gaunt and haggard appearance of men whose homes are devoid of the necessities of life, are seen on every hand. The railroad companies are closing down their shops and discharging their employees by the thousand, while others are retrenching by reducing wages. It is a situation horrible to contemplate in mid-summer, but what will it be when the chilling blasts of winter come upon us; when sleeping out beneath the stars is almost certain of producing death? How will the vast army of tramping workmen then fare?

Let us hope that the extra session of Congress, which convened on Monday, will devise means for their relief. To the Democratic party who are "feeding them on shavings in lieu of grass" they must look for more "sustaining diet."

**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND** rings in that old chestnut about the love for the workman, but does not think that anything but the Sherman act is accountable for so many of them being without work.

The President thinks that the people want tariff reform. They do want reform, but it is of that kind that will restore to the workman his home and his labor, but that will never come so long as the threatened removal of protection to American industries is hanging in the balance.

It is estimated that one hundred thousand men are out of employment in New York City, four thousand of whom are bakers, nearly one half of all the bakers in that city. Bread is the last necessity in which the poor man will stint himself, and the reduction in its consumption to such an extent as to cause so many bakers to be unemployed, is very significant. Bread is the mainstay, and with wheat at 53 cents per bushel, the poor people ought to be able to get it at reasonable price.

prehesion that their demonstration will not be as peaceful as could be desired. What benefit the workmen can hope to receive from such a parade is not known.

With all the ills that have afflicted this country lately, we still have reason to congratulate ourselves that no epidemic or serious disease has threatened us. The season is now far spent, August nearly half gone, and but a single case of cholera has yet been reported. Our national and municipal sanitary conditions are such that it would be difficult for this disease to find a lodgement here, and if it did, could not become epidemic. Health and cleanliness are strong fortifications against pestilence and disease, and the observance of sanitary regulations by public officials and private citizens is a national safeguard.

The manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn., who agreed to furnish board for the girls who have lost employment by the closing of his factory, has set an example that others might do well to follow. He announces his purpose to continue this beneficent while his business is slack, and after furnishing them employment as long as possible, is willing to do what he can to help them over this perilous time. Other industries are applying the same principle in other ways, and when the business will not admit of running on full time, instead of discharging some of the employees, the time of all is reduced alike, and thus the stress of the times is not so grievously felt. Capital is not so heartless after all, as some would have us think.

The free coinage men and the administration people promise to give to the world a lesson in debate. It was suggested that each party should enter into the contest on a basis free from partisanship and discuss the question in a mild manner, but since the presentation of Cleveland's message this proposition has fallen flat and it will dissolve itself into one of the most bitter partisan fights ever known in the halls of Congress. Party feeling is running high and sharp skirmishes have already been had both in the Senate and in the House. The silver men contend that the Sherman act is not the sole or the principal cause of the existing business depression, and that no permanent improvement could be expected so long as the destruction of the present tariff system is apprehended or feared.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Well, the extra session of the first Congress Democratic in both branches for more than thirty years is in session. There are empty chairs in both House and Senate, but the attendance is as large as was expected on the first day, under the circumstances. The reorganization of the Senate was accomplished in March and that of the House, with the exception of the minor officials, was decided by Mr. Cleveland many months ago, so that there was really no inducement to cause a large attendance for the first few days of the session.

Never did a Congress come together in which the majority in both branches was so divided. There is not one single important question to come before Congress upon which the Democrats are united. They are apparently hopelessly divided on the financial question, although the strong personality of the President, backed by the pa rousage at his disposal, may be sufficient to get some legislation through if the administration managers are shrewd enough to have a financial bill framed that will meet the views of the Republican Senators and Representatives—overturners have been made to the Republicans, but they will make no pledges in advance, wisely reserving the right to cast their votes for the measure which in their judgment may be best for the country, without regard to its political effect.

The division upon the tariff among the Democrats is not so sharply defined as that upon finance although it may be some day later on. There are three tariff wings to the Democracy in Congress—one in favor of postponing the whole tariff business until the regular session, without stating exactly what they favor doing when it is taken up; another favoring the immediate framing and passing of a free trade bill or, as they are pleased to call it, "a tariff bill for revenue only," and the third wing wants to frame a bill that will retain a limited amount of protection, something about midway between the McKinley bill and the McKinley law. The Republicans have not changed their position on this question, late events and those occurring every day in the industrial world having convinced the few among them who had doubts that an absolutely protective tariff is necessary to the continued prosperity of this country. Consequently they will resist all attempts to change the present law, although they may if an opportunity shall occur to thereby defeat the free trade wing, which is the largest, of the Democracy vote with the moderate protection Democrats.

Other matters upon which divisions exist among the Democrats are, the proposed repeal of the ten per cent on state bank currency with its consequent flood of wild cat, home-made money; the proposed income tax, and the present pension policy of the administration.

The Republicans are particularly fortunate in having a number of the ablest parliamentarians and hard at all-around legislative fighters in the party in the present House. For instance, no twelve Democrats in the House would be able to cope with the Barrows, of Michigan; Henderson, of Iowa, and Cannon, of Illinois, are al-

ready called, in a running debate, and there are a number of other hard bitters in the House minority, who have proven their ability in many hard fought legislative battles to stand up for what they believe to be right. These men will present a solid front at all times to the divided Democracy, knowing that it is upon them that the great commercial and industrial interests of the country rely to keep the legislation of the Democratic majority within reasonable bounds.

Senator Gorman is the latest prominent Democrat to join Representative Holman in protesting against the pension policy of the administration, and declaring that if persisted in it will wreck the Democratic party. From the talk of Republican Senators and Representatives there will be some lively times in Congress about this pension business. The Republicans are ready to join the Democrats in ridding the pension roll of any name that is fraudulent or illegally, but they will demand that fraud shall be proven before a pensioner is dropped or, that the country shall know the reason for the wholesale suspensions, hundreds every day, that are now being made. If the Democratic administration can give good and sufficient reason for its action well and good, if not, so much the worse for the administration and for the Democratic party.

Mr. Cleveland recently took a lesson in finance from the man who nominated him last year—Hon. W. C. Whitney—and the result may be an issue of bonds if Congress proves to be slow in repealing the Sherman law.

## LITERARY NOTES.

With the August Number of Book News (Philadelphia) is concluded the eleventh volume of this excellent literary periodical, and a complete index to the contents of the year is given. This issue is particularly rich in contributed articles. From Rev. Edward Everett Hale we have an unconventional review of the "New Dictionary," from Mr. Warren Snyder, a veteran bookseller and still an active one, an article on "Old and New Time Book Prices;" from Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, author of "The House of Mirth," a daintily written letter from the Chicago Fair; and the accustomed letters from Boston by Mr. Dole, and from Berlin by "Vernon." Mr. Talcott Williams' article is meaty and scholarly as usual. The frontispiece portrait is of Professor Angelo Helprin, scientist, author and traveler. Portraits of rising authors, and of some whose works and names are well known, are included among the illustrations from Reviews, notes, an "Asked and Answered" page, the descriptive price list of the month's books, and a page of selected poetry make up an attractive number.

## HALF RATE EXCURSION.

Over the picturesque Baltimore & Ohio to the World's Fair. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will run a series of special excursions to the World's Fair for which excursion tickets to Chicago will be sold at the rate of one fare for the round trip from New York and all stations west of there as far as Baltimore. The dates selected are Aug. 5th, 9th and 15th. The special trains will consist of first-class day coaches, equipped with lavatories and other toilet conveniences, and an experienced Tourist Agent and a train porter will accompany each train, to look after the comfort of passengers. Stages for meals will be made at meal stations en route. The tickets will be valid for the outward journey on the special trains only, excepting that from way points they will be honored on local trains to the nearest station at which the special trains are scheduled to stop. They will be valid for return journey in day coaches on all trains leaving Chicago within ten days, including date of sale.

Following is schedule of the special trains and rates from principal stations in this vicinity:

LEAVE.	RATE.
Philadelphia, 24th and Chestnut Sts., 11:00 A. M.	\$17.00
Chester, 11:15 A. M.	17.00
Wilmington, 11:30 A. M.	17.00
Newark, 11:50 A. M.	17.00
Havre de Grace, 12:25 P. M.	17.00
Aberdeen, 12:34 P. M.	17.00
Baltimore, 12:40 P. M.	17.00

Arrive Chicago next day at 1.15 P. M. Remember the dates: August 5th, 9th and 15th.

## TO THE WORLD'S FAIR VIA B. & O.

Going via Washington and Returning via Niagara Falls. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has placed on sale at its offices throughout the East, excursion tickets to Chicago, good going via Washington and returning via Niagara Falls, with the privilege of stop over at each point. These tickets are valid for return journey until November 15th, and are not restricted to certain trains, but are good on all B. & O. trains and permit holders to travel via Pittsburgh via Grafton. By either route passengers cross the Allegheny mountains, 3000 feet above the sea level, amid the most picturesque scenery in America. Sleeping car accommodations may be reserved in advance upon application to nearest B. & O. ticket office.

## THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

During 1893 the Weekly Herald will be without question the best and cheapest family journal published in America. It will be profusely illustrated by the best artists, and will contain a wealth of news, literature, art and news absolutely unrivaled in its excellence.

## The Presidential Inaugural

Will be graphically described and artistically pictured, while the great feature of the coming year's history, the

## WORLD'S FAIR,

Will be given particular attention. So complete will be the descriptions of everything connected with the great Exposition, and so true to the reality the many illustrations, that a perusal of the Weekly Herald next summer will be almost as satisfactory as a visit to Chicago.

## PRIZES EACH WEEK

Will be awarded for the best original article on agricultural subjects. Each issue contains a page devoted to practical and scientific farming. The Women's Department will be especially in practical suggestions to make the home more attractive. Every week there will be a number of special articles on all topics of human interest. Among the novelists who will write stories for the Weekly Herald are Jerome K. Jerome, Stephen Leacock, Edna Arnold, John Strange Winter, Marie Corelli, Helen Mathers, Florence Wardlaw, Hume Nisbet and Hamilton Aids.

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Artistic Furniture, Window Shades,

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## Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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Within one to four miles of town.

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The columns of the Sunday Press are enriched by contributions from those whose names are high in the list of great authors, novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audience are the readers of the Daily, Weekly and Sunday Press.

In politics the Press knows no other master than the people, and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the unvarnished truth as it is, and the most honest and reliable news. It has no political ambitions to foster, but its sole interest is in the truth, and it delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues, but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

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HIRSH'S Root Beer

This great Temperance drink is as healthful, as it is pleasant. Try it.

## LADIES ONLY

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FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

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There's a good many goods just now that are on the toboggan, and the slide is pretty rapid.

The balance of our China Silks are now 37 1/2c. per yard.

All of our Shanghai Silks are reduced from 75c. to 44c.

These are the genuine goods and it will be long before you see them again at this price.

What are left of the fine Wash Silks at 50 and 55 cents are now 40 and 50 cents.

We have had a magnificent sale on our Pineapple Cloths, which we reduced from 25 to 16 cents. There's been many imitations of these elegant fabrics put on the market, but non can compare in quality to ours. Many styles are gone; the lot shows signs of the heavy buying. Yet still there remains good patterns, mostly in pink and blue grounds, with neat figures. What are left we shall sell for 9 cents per yard. Think of it! 25-cent fabrics for 9 cents, nearly three dresses for one. You had better join the procession.

More reductions in Lawn Waists—50 cents each.

White, edged with pink and blue, ruffled neck, Jarboe front—\$1.25 to 50c.

All white, fine front trucks, sailor collar, cuffs edged with Hamburg, \$1 to 50c.

Black Lawn, fine grade, with plaited front and back, ruffles of same, \$1.25 to 50c.

Figured Irish Lawn, with Jarboe front, plaited back, pinks and blues, neat figures, \$1 to 50c.

Balance of our Silk Waists go to the limit, and not many of them.

One 36 in., was \$11.50, now \$5.

One 38 in., was \$9.50, now \$5.

One 36 in., was \$10, now \$5.

One 38 in., was \$5.75, now \$2.50.

Two 34 in., were \$4.50, now \$2.75.

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## ANOTHER NOVELTY.

Our Phaeton Buggy,

With Leather Roof and Back Curtain, and Rubber Side Curtains. Trimming, Green Leather or Fine Broadcloth.



# SOME NIGHT.

Some night, when shadows shiver in the garden way,  
And flowers bloom beneath the moon's white ray,  
And brown moths flutter near the window light—  
Your heart will learn the truth some night!  
A swaying, pallid rose will touch your cheek,  
And with its fragrant, shadowy lips will speak:  
From out the dusk the gleam of a firefly,  
Or some frail trail of lightning on the sky,  
Will hold for you such memories of the past  
That I shall know your thoughts are mine at last.  
Mine though the seas of death have rolled between,  
And I the mystery of mysteries have seen!  
The star of hope will tremble in my sky,  
For you will learn that love can never die,  
Once in the long ago I told you this—  
Sealing the words with my first tender kiss;  
Then those sweet eyes with bitter tears were wet—  
Weeping to think that you might die and I forget.  
Upon my cold, dead lips, one last and night  
Your warm kisses tell like glowing, golden light.  
And another with my own true hand  
Has led you to the borders of love's wonder-land.  
But, standing there with smiles and blushes bright,  
The truth will thrill your heart some night!

## AN ARTIST'S... ROMANCE

The Interesting Story of a Woman's Work on Canvas.



STRANGE things happen in the artist's life. "When I first came here," said Denis O'Hara, "I had the place all to myself. I came in one of those fits of enthusiasm at which you all laugh. I had determined to do a great work, and I found everything here I wanted—light, views, climate and models. Our friend Trenoweth introduced me to the place, gave me the inestimable hints, and (no use shaking your head, Jasper; you shall not always have your right under a bushel) in every way made me at home and comfortable. We were much together, for he was, or said he was, interested in my work, and approved of my subject. Sometimes I painted out of doors, favored by the soft, gray light and equable climate for which this place is famous. Sometimes I would work in the studio, and often, taking pity on my loneliness, Trenoweth would drop in here in the evening and we would talk—as he alone can make any one talk. Altogether it was very pleasant, and I am not sure that I felt pleased when one evening he strolled down here to show me a letter he had received from one of our fraternity asking to hire a studio for three months in order to complete a picture.

"The handwriting was bold and clear; the signature at the end of the simple, concise words only, 'M. Delaporte.' We discussed and speculated about M. Delaporte. We wondered if he was old or young, agreeable or the reverse; if he would be a bore, or a nuisance—in fact we talked a great deal about him during the week that intervened between his letter and arrival. Trenoweth saw to the arrangements of the studio. It was No. 2 he had agreed to let, and gave directions as to trains, etc., and then left me to welcome the newcomer, who was to arrive by the evening train. I had been out all day, and when I came home, tired, cold and hungry, I saw lights in No. 2, and thought to myself, 'My fellow artist has arrived, then.' Thinking it would be only civil to give him welcome, I walked up to the door and knocked. A voice called out, 'Come in!' and, turning the handle, I found myself in the presence of a woman! For a moment I was too surprised to speak. She was mounted on a short step-ladder, arranging some velvet draperies, and at my entrance she turned, and with the rich hued stuffs forming a background for the pose of the most beautiful figure woman could boast of, faced me with as much ease and composure as—well, as I lacked.

"Mr. Trenoweth?" she asked inquiringly. "Her voice was one of those low, rich, contralto voices so rare and so beautiful. 'I'm not Mr. Trenoweth,' I said, 'I'm only an artist living in the next studio. I—I came to see if Mr. Delaporte had arrived; I beg your pardon for intruding.' "Do not apologize," she said frankly. "This studio is let to me, and you are very welcome." "To you?" I said somewhat foolishly. "I thought you were a man." "She laughed. 'I have not that privilege,' she said. 'But I am an artist, and art takes no count of sex. I hope we shall be friends as well as neighbors.' "I echoed that wish heartily enough. Who would not in my place, and with so charming a companion? There and then I set to work to help her arrange her studio and fix her easel. The picture seemed very large, to judge from the canvas, but she would not let me see it then. I forgot fatigue, hunger, everything. I thought I had never met a woman with so perfect a charm of manner. The ease and grace and dignity of perfect breeding, yet withal a frank and gracious cordiality that was as winning as it was resistless. But there—what use to say all this! Only when I once began to talk to Musette Delaporte I feel I could go on forever.

"That was a memorable evening. When the studio was arranged to her satisfaction she made me tea with a little spirit-lamp arrangement she had, and then we looked up the room and I took her through the little village to try and find lodgings. Of course, Jasper and I, having decided that M. Delaporte was a man, had expected him to rough it like the rest of us. I could not let her stay in Trenoweth's, but took her up the hill-side to a farmhouse, where I felt certain they would accommodate her. She

was in raptures with the place, and I agreed with her that it was a paradise, as indeed it seemed to me on that August night. I remember the moon shining over the bay, the fleet of boats standing out to sea, the lights from the town and villages scattered along the coast, or amidst the sloping hills. I did not wonder she was charmed; it all have felt that charm here, and it doesn't lessen with time; we all have acknowledged that also. . . . But I must hurry on. When Trenoweth heard of the new artist's sex he was rather put out. I could not see why myself, and I agreed that the mistake was our own. M. might stand for Mary, or Magdalen, or Marietta, just as well as for Maurice or Malcolm or Mortimer. However, when he came down and saw M. Delaporte here, I heard no more about the disadvantages of sex. She was essentially a woman for companionship, cultured, brilliant, artist to her finger-tips, yet with all her beauty and fascination holding a certain proud reserve between herself, and ourselves, marking a line we dared not overstep. At the end of a month we knew little more about her than we did on that first evening. I opined that she was a widow, but no hint, however skillful or trap however baited, could force her into confidence or self-betrayal. We called her Mrs. Delaporte. Her name was Musette, she told me. Her mother had been a Frenchwoman; of her father she never spoke. She worked very hard, often putting me to shame, but still she would not let me see the picture, always skillfully turning the easel so that the canvas was hidden whenever Jasper or myself entered the studio. We were never permitted to do so in work-ing hours, but when the daylight faded and the well known little tea-table was set out, we often dropped in for a cup of tea and a chat. The studio, with its draperies and its bowls of flowers, its plants and books and feminine trifles. . . . I wonder how it is some women seem to lend individuality to their surroundings. . . . The studio has never looked the same since she left. . . .

He paused, his voice seemed a little less steady, a little less cold. "On the morrow," he said, abruptly, "she was gone, leaving a note of farewell, and—thanks for me. I felt a momentary disappointment. I should like to have said farewell to her, and it was strange, too, how much I missed her and Denis. The loneliness and quiet of my life grew more and more as the days went on, and I at last made up my mind to go to London. Whether by chance or purpose I found myself there on the day the Academy opened. All who are artists know what that day means for them. I, well, I was artist enough to feel the interest of art triumphs, and the sorrow of its failures. I went where half London was thronging, and mingled with the crowd, artistic, critical and curious, who were gathered in the Academy galleries. I passed into the first room. I noticed how the crowds surged and pushed and thronged around one picture there, and I heard murmurs of praise and wonder from scores of lips—as I, too, tried to get a sight of what attracted them so marvellously and seemed to them so marvellous in the throng favored to be in the front of the heads of some dozen people in front of the picture, and I saw—the picture I had gazed at in such wonder and delight in the studio of Musette Delaporte! Deservingly honored, it hung there on the line, and already its praises were sounding, and the severest critics as well as the most eager enthusiasts were giving it fame.

"I turned away at last. My steps were, however, arrested on the outskirts of the crowd by sight of a woman whose figure seemed strangely familiar. Her face was veiled and somewhat averted, but I knew well enough that pose of the beautiful head that coil of gold brown hair, just lifted from the white neck. She—she did not see me as for a moment I lingered there. Then I noticed she was not alone. Leaning on her arm was a man his face pale and worn, as if by long suffering, his frame bent and crippled. As his eyes caught the picture I saw the sudden light and wonder that leaped into his face. I saw, too, the glory of love and tenderness in hers. I drew nearer; the man was speaking. "How could you do it?" he said; "how could you?" "Oh, Maurice, forgive me," said that low, remembered voice. "Dear-est, are we not one in heart and soul and name? I only finished what you had so well begun. You were so ill and helpless, and when you went into the hospital, oh, the days were so long and so empty. I meant to tell you, but when it was finished I had not the courage; so I just sent it, signed, as usual, M. Delaporte. I—I never dared to hope it would be accepted. After all, what did I do? The plan, the thought, the detail all were yours; only my poor weak hand worked when yours was helpless."

"I was so close I heard every word, so close that I saw him bend and kiss with reverence the hand that she had called poor and weak, so close that I heard the low-breathed murmur from his lips, 'God bless and reward you, my noble wife!'" "And she was married all the time!" said Denis, plaintively. "She might have told us!" "Jasper Trenoweth was silent.—The Strand.

A CORNER OF SMILES. You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

Not Suffering From Sympathy. Tired Patient—Your sign says 'Teeth Extracted Painlessly.' Is that so? Dentist—Oh, yes. We're hardened to it, you know.

Visitor—Are you sick, Robbie? Robbie—No ma'am, I'm tired. "I have been working hard for mama?" "Yes I promised to be a good for two hours if she'd give me a nickel.

"Is this the boarder that always reminds you of spring?" "Yes." "Humph, I don't see any reason for it."

"Well, when you've heard her talk a few minutes you have that awful tired feeling."

"What's the matter with Biggs? He has discharged the new typewriter that he engaged only this morning." "Biggs asked her if she s'elled correctly and she said yes, whenever she had occasion to use the word."

the full light of the sunset, as it streamed through the window, stood the easel, covered no longer, and facing me, as I paused on the threshold, was the picture. I stood there too amazed to speak or move. . . . It was magnificent. If I had not known that only a woman's hand had converted that canvas into a living, breathing history I could not have believed it. There was nothing crude or weak or feminine about it. The power and force of genius spoke out like a living voice, and seemed to demand the homage it so grandly challenged. Suddenly I became aware of a sound in the stillness—the low, stifled sobbing of a woman. . . . I saw her there, thrown face downwards on the couch at the farthest end of the room, her face buried in the cushions, her whole frame trembling and convulsed with a passion of grief. "Oh, Maurice! she sobbed, and then again only that name—'Maurice! Maurice! Maurice!'"

"I closed the door softly and went away. There seemed to me something sacred in this grief. . . . I could not intrude on it. She was so near to fame. She held so great a heart . . . and yet she lay weeping her grief out yonder, like the weakest and most foolish of her sex, for well, what could I think, but that it was for some man's sake? . . ."

He paused, his voice seemed a little less steady, a little less cold. "On the morrow," he said, abruptly, "she was gone, leaving a note of farewell, and—thanks for me. I felt a momentary disappointment. I should like to have said farewell to her, and it was strange, too, how much I missed her and Denis. The loneliness and quiet of my life grew more and more as the days went on, and I at last made up my mind to go to London. Whether by chance or purpose I found myself there on the day the Academy opened. All who are artists know what that day means for them. I, well, I was artist enough to feel the interest of art triumphs, and the sorrow of its failures. I went where half London was thronging, and mingled with the crowd, artistic, critical and curious, who were gathered in the Academy galleries. I passed into the first room. I noticed how the crowds surged and pushed and thronged around one picture there, and I heard murmurs of praise and wonder from scores of lips—as I, too, tried to get a sight of what attracted them so marvellously and seemed to them so marvellous in the throng favored to be in the front of the heads of some dozen people in front of the picture, and I saw—the picture I had gazed at in such wonder and delight in the studio of Musette Delaporte! Deservingly honored, it hung there on the line, and already its praises were sounding, and the severest critics as well as the most eager enthusiasts were giving it fame.

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"What's the matter with Biggs? He has discharged the new typewriter that he engaged only this morning." "Biggs asked her if she s'elled correctly and she said yes, whenever she had occasion to use the word."

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